

COUNTY Exhibit at fair will serve to demonstrate that we could put through humdinger alone if we had to.

MAYBE Elfrigo Baca is afraid that if he doesn't hurry railroad strike will keep delegates from Barelas at home.

The Evening Herald

Albuquerque, New Mexico, Tuesday, August 29, 1916.

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STRIKE ORDER ISSUED: CONGRESS TASKED TO ACT

EXECUTIVES TURN DOWN PROPOSITION OF NATION'S HEAD

Direct Negotiations Between Men and Employers Through President Practically Closed Today by Railroads' Stand.

SEVEN A. M. LABOR DAY. TIME SET FOR WALKOUT

Definite Plan of Legislation for Dealing With the Situation Created by Failure of Conferences Has Been Shaped.

would make violation a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of \$10,000 or maximum imprisonment of ten years.

Direct negotiations between the railroad executives and employees through President Wilson were practically closed today when the executives refused to accede to a proposal made to them yesterday by Mr. Wilson and presented to him a statement of their position containing another argument for arbitration.

The statement presented to President Wilson by the committee of eight denies that the judgment of sixty-four men an eight-hour day and declared that arbitration is the only proper way of settling industrial disputes.

President's Plan Rejected.

The suggestion of President Wilson for a proposal including the principle of the eight-hour day, but postponing its effectiveness for a year pending investigation, was rejected by the railroad executives at the conference this morning.

The action of the rail presidents, taken in connection with the strike order of the employees left President Wilson no alternative but to go to congress in a final effort to avert the strike by legislation.

The brotherhood heads, Garettson, Stone, Lee and Cartt, issued the following statement explaining their opposition to any legislation along the lines of the Canadian commission:

Since the abolition of strikes no more effective means has been devised for insuring the homogeneity of the working man than the passage of compulsory investigation acts or the character of the Canadian industrial disputes act. To cite an actual occurrence:

Taken Up With Roads.

In 1916 the men upon eighty railroads in the eastern territory of the United States presented to the railroads companies of that territory a demand for increase in wages. The companies refused to deal concretely with the proposition, and it was therefore taken up with the individual roads. Three of the properties were Canadian and two days after negotiation was opened on January 7, the first road in the United States negotiation opened on the three Canadian properties. The negotiation in the United States included federal mediation in the first instance and arbitration in the third case.

On the nineteenth day of July following settlement was made on the last of the 77 American lines involved.

On the same date at 6 p.m. a strike took place on the Grand Trunk railway, one of the Canadian railways, settlement not having yet been affected on any one of the three thus growing out of the delays which the employers were able to impose upon the industrial disputes act.

Delay Is Used by Roads.

Moreover, the period of investigation is eternally utilized by the employer to distract himself in his effort to defeat the demands of the men, no matter how just their cause may be, and in a majority of instances where a verdict by an investigation commission has been favorable to the men, it has been repudiated by the employer. In consequence of this attitude disregard for and the neglect of the provisions of that law has led to placing thousands of men in the attitude of lawbreakers and the passage of laws which induce men to open violation thereof is a deadly injury to nation because it breeds universal contempt for law.

In the present strike, if such an act were passed all that would be necessary would be for the power of attorney to be withdrawn from the national conference committee of the members by the individual roads and then immediate necessity would arise for 250 investigation boards to be created, or, if only limited number were provided for, men would be compelled to remain for years in involuntary servitude if they obeyed the provisions of such a law.

Joint Session Arranged.

Concurrent resolutions for the joint session of congress to hear President Wilson's address on railroad crisis.

Resumed debate on revenue bill.

Senator Reed reviewed the achievements of President Wilson's administration.

HOUSE.

Prepared for president's address in the afternoon.

and the president is said to have been greatly perturbed by the information. After the refusal to withdraw the order, he communicated with the railroad presidents, who held a meeting that lasted until late in the night.

in view of the apparent final failure of his efforts to bring the two sides together, the president was represented last night as being still hopeful of averting a strike.

Hope of Prevention.

Although, on the surface, a nation-wide railroad strike was more likely than it ever had been, confidence was expressed in official quarters that the steps under consideration would have the effect of preventing the walkout. The president, realizing the disaster which would come to the country if the railroads were idle, was said to be determined to prevent a strike at any cost. In his conference with executives he strongly urged that they change their hitherto unfriendly attitude and when he saw the employees he declared that all suggestions from the executives should be given most careful consideration.

Final arrangements for the appear-

ROMANIA GIVES HER REASONS FOR GOING INTO THE COCKPIT

Suspicious of Austria-Hungary and Found Herself Confronted With Changes Menacing Future; People Oppressed by Hungary.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire.

Bucharest, Aug. 28 (via Petrograd and London, Aug. 28, 7-10 a.m.)—The causes which led Romania to declare war on Austria-Hungary are set forth in a note presented to Count Cernotin, the Austro-Hungarian minister to Romania, after a meeting of the Romanian crown council, at which it was decided to declare war.

Summarized the reason given are:

The triple alliance, to which Romania was a party, was broken when Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary.

Romania threatened the interests and national aspirations of Hungary.

Austria-Hungary's assurances that it was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or territorial gains in attacking Serbia, have not been fulfilled.

Romania was confronted with territorial and political changes menacing her future.

Romania in Hungary suffered oppression, because of a continual state of animosity between the two nations.

Romania desired to hasten the end of the war, safeguard her racial interests and realize her national unity.

Bucharest, Aug. 28 (via Petrograd and London, 2:00 p.m.)—King Ferdinand has ordered the general mobilization of the Romanian army.

Berlin, Aug. 28 (via London, 12:30 p.m.)—Military writers in reviewing the situation, created by Romania's entry into the war generally agree the new combatant will be able to throw 400,000 effective into the field.

Romanian Defeat Reported.

Berlin, Aug. 28 (via London, 6:30 a.m.)—Reports were received here today that the Romanians have been defeated in their first efforts to force a way through three mountain passes into Hungary.

BERLIN REPORTS CALM RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF ROMANIA'S ACTION

By Evening Herald Leased Wire.

Berlin, Aug. 28 (via London, 12:30 p.m.)—The people of Berlin received with remarkable calmness and resignation the announcement of Romania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and the German government's step in recalling its minister to Bucharest and deposing the king.

The convention also to put the same into proper form for presentation to the delegates. The committee will hold a session to sit and it is expected that its work will simplify considerably the work of the resolutions committee.

Mr. Moffett of each county recommended the appointment of a conference committee on candidates consisting of one delegate from each county, but after some discussion this was left to the convention. The committee then adjourned sine die, having been in session less than half an hour.

With more than 300 delegates already in town and with no one now expected on tonight's trains, the convention promises to be the largest in point of numbers ever held in New Mexico. It is at the same time the most enthusiastic Democratic gathering that ever has been held in the state. The trend is all to normalize the talk is all of victory, the dominant note is confidence and a feeling that the opportunity of Democracy to claim New Mexico for its own has arrived.

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An outstanding feature of the convention is the crowd of sentiment toward W. F. Wilson for congress. Individual delegates generally are declaring for him, he has a number of instructed delegations and every indication just points to his nomination on the first ballot. Some effort is being made to sway Mr. Wilson's candidacy over to the gubernatorial and to advocate Senator Isaac Barth for congress. This is not satisfactory either to Mr. Wilson or Mr. Barth or their friends. Mr. Barth desires to be nominated for governor. He is making all astute, vigorous fight and has more positive strength for the position than any other man in the convention. Mr. Wilson's friends say that he deserves the nomination for congress and nothing else. They assert that he is entitled to that nomination and deserve it for him and the nation. The demand becomes practically the solid vote of all the southern counties and Mori and San Miguel. It also is believed that the Bernalillo county delegation is unanimous for him. The Bernalillo seventy-two delegates with a fourth of a vote each will come in to elect him tomorrow.

Up to the time of his acceptance of the temporary chairmanship and in spite of his repeated assertions to the contrary, there has been a feeling among some delegations that Senator McDonald might be willing to consider a nomination and it is recognized that there is strong sentiment in the convention for him. His acceptance of the chairmanship, however, has eliminated further discus-

sion of the governor as a possible nominee.

Next to Senator Barth the man who has the most active support in the convention thus far for governor is Dr. J. J. Shantz of Bernalillo. His support comes almost entirely from the Lincoln county delegation.

Howard C. Becker of Chavez is a can-

didate for the supreme court and

there is strong sentiment in his favor.

The probability of his nomination is considered likely to eliminate Dr. Becker from the election.

Aside from this there are a dozen

suggestions for the governorship, all with some support. The situation has not taken sufficient definite form to permit naming the outcome.

As in the previous program, the permanent legislative program will be completed tomorrow night and

it may be that the nomination of A. A. Jones for the senate will be reached before a recess is taken to Thursday morning.

It is understood that the

recommendation of the

convention will be to

call a special session of the legislature

to meet on Sept. 1.

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